

The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was not written for publication and is not binding precedent of the Board.

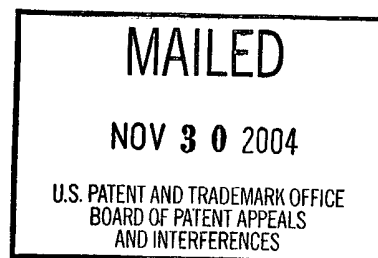
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Ex parte YI HU, C. ALEXANDER TURNER JR.,
BORIS NEPOMNICHY, JOHN SCOVILLE, and
D. WADE WALKER

Appeal No. 2004-2382
Application No. 09/899,513

ORDER UNDER 37 CFR § 41.50(d)



Before WILLIAM F. SMITH, ADAMS and GRIMES, Administrative Patent Judges.

GRIMES, Administrative Patent Judge.

ORDER UNDER 37 CFR § 41.50(d)

Under the provisions of 37 CFR § 41.50(d),¹ we require Appellants to address the following matters:

We invite attention to commonly assigned Application No. 09/564,557.² That application was the subject of an appeal to this board (Appeal No. 2004-0343), which was decided on April 14, 2004.

¹ "The Board may order appellant to additionally brief any matter that the Board considers to be of assistance in reaching a reasoned decision on the pending appeal. Appellant will be given a non-extendable time period within which to respond to such an order." 37 CFR § 41.50(d).

The issues and arguments in Appeal No. 2004-0343 bear close resemblance to those in this appeal. In Appeal No. 2004-0343, the broadest independent claim (claim 1) was directed to “[a]n isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.” The polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 was disclosed to have sequence similarity to ion channel proteins, but the specification did not disclose the biological function of the putative ion channel. The only issue in Appeal No. 2004-0343 was whether the specification disclosed a patentable utility for the claimed invention.

In Appeal No. 2004-0343, the appellants argued, among other things, that the claimed nucleic acids had utility because they could be used in methods that do not depend on the biological activity of the encoded protein. The appellants argued that “the present nucleotide sequence has a specific utility in determining the genomic structure of the corresponding human chromosome, for example mapping the protein encoding areas,” and that the claimed nucleic acids “can be used to map exon splice junctions or to ‘localiz[e] the specific region of human chromosome 5 that contains the gene encoding the given polynucleotide.’” Application No. 09/564,557, Paper No. 25, page 16.

The appellants in Appeal No. 2004-0343 also argued that the claimed nucleic acids could be used in “gene chips” or “DNA chips” to monitor gene expression. The appellants argued that “[s]uch ‘DNA chips’ clearly have utility, as evidenced by

² The named inventors in the instant application are Yi Hu, C. Alexander Turner Jr., Boris Nepomnichy, John Scoville, and D. Wade Walke. In Application No. 09/564,557, the inventors are C. Alexander Turner Jr., Andrew Olson, Brian Zambrowicz, Glenn A. Friedrich, and Arthur T. Sands.

hundreds of issued U.S. Patents. . . . Clearly, compositions that enhance the utility of DNA chips, such as the presently claimed nucleotide sequence, must also be useful.” Id., pages 16-17.

Additionally, the appellants argued that the examiner’s position in that case amounted to requiring a unique utility to satisfy § 101, rather than simply a specific utility. The appellants argued that “just because other cDNA sequences can be used to track gene expression does not mean that the present sequences lack a specific utility.” Id., page 20.

The panel that decided Appeal No. 2004-0343 reviewed governing principles of law; addressed and rejected the appellants’ arguments premised on DNA chips, gene mapping, and exon splice junctions; and concluded that “Appellants’ disclosure in th[at] case does not provide a specific benefit in currently available form, and therefore lacks the substantial utility required by 35 U.S.C. § 101.” Id., page 27. Accordingly, the examiner’s decision, rejecting all of the pending claims in Application No. 09/564,557, was affirmed.

Like the claims in Application No. 09/564,557, in this appeal the broadest independent claim (claim 1) is directed to an expression vector comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:1 under specified conditions. The specification discloses that SEQ ID NO:2 shares structural similarity with mammalian ligand-binding proteins. See page 2. The only issue in this appeal is whether the specification discloses a patentable utility for the claimed invention. Examiner’s Answer, page 4.

The Appeal Brief in this appeal includes essentially the same arguments that were made and rejected by the previous merits panel in Appeal No. 2004-0343. For example, Appellants argue that:

- “Expression profiling does not require a knowledge of the function of the particular nucleic acid on the chip.” (Appeal Brief, page 7);
- “[T]he present nucleotide sequence has a specific utility in mapping the sequences to a specific region of a human chromosome. . . . Clearly, the present polynucleotide provides exquisite specificity in localizing the specific region of human chromosome 1 that contains the gene encoding the given polynucleotide.” (id., page 8);
- “[T]he described sequences can be represented using a gene chip format to provide a high throughput analysis of the level of gene expression. Such ‘DNA chips’ clearly have utility, as evidenced by hundreds of issued U.S. Patents. . . . Clearly, compositions that enhance the utility of such DNA chips, such as the presently claimed nucleotide sequences, must in themselves be useful.” (id., pages 5-6);
- “It is important to remember that the requirement for a specific utility, which is the proper standard under 35 U.S.C. § 101, should not be confused with the requirement for a unique utility, which is clearly an improper standard.” (id., page 7).

On these facts, we require Appellants to explain why we should again address the same line of argument in this case: since the same arguments were considered and thoroughly addressed in Appeal No. 2004-0343, why would the previous panel’s treatment of those arguments not be dispositive here? In particular, why should the facts and arguments set forth in the briefing of this appeal lead to a different conclusion than that reached by the panel in Appeal No. 2004-0343, which rejected the same arguments? We note in passing that, according to PTO records, the appellants in Appeal No. 2004-0343 (Application No. 09/564,557) did not request rehearing under 37 CFR § 1.197(b) (now 37 CFR § 41.52), nor did they appeal the Board’s decision.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we require Appellants to address the foregoing matters "consider[ed] to be of assistance in reaching a reasoned decision on the pending appeal." 37 CFR § 41.50(d). We caution, however, that this is not an invitation to expand on points raised in the Appellants' brief or to rehash arguments already set forth in the brief. This is not an invitation to raise arguments or issues on appeal, or to collaterally attack the decision in Appeal No. 2004-0343. See 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(vii) ("Any arguments or authorities not included in the brief or a reply brief filed pursuant to § 41.41 will be refused consideration by the Board, unless good cause is shown"). Appellants' response should be confined to the matters outlined above.

Time Period For Response

A period of one month from the date of this order is set for Appellants' response.

This time is non-extendable.

Failure to respond in a timely manner will result in dismissal of the appeal.

37 CFR § 41.50(d)


William F. Smith

Administrative Patent Judge



Donald E. Adams
Administrative Patent Judge



Eric Grimes
Administrative Patent Judge

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